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CIVIL PREPAREDNESS

PREPARED BY

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ABSTRACT: This report identifies the major issues and problems of civil preparedness programs in the municipalities of the Central Naugatuck Valley Region. The tables present information on the frequency of disasters, municipal expenditures for civil preparedness programs, the state of local disaster plans, and the availability of shelter space in the Region. Data contained in the tables include U.S. Census statistics, State Office of Civil Preparedness data and information from other sources.

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XV. PUBLIC SAFETY WITHIN THE REGION

A. CIVIL PREPAREDNESS

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 1951 when President Truman signed the Federal Civil Defense Bill creating the Office of Civil Defense Management, each state has been required to have a local civil preparedness director and program. The original impetus for the passage of the Federal Civil Defense Act was to handle the possibility of nuclear warfare and avert a nuclear disaster within our country. In recent years, however, Civil Defense has been less concerned with nuclear disasters than with natural and man-made disasters. Partly as a result of the nation's changing attitude toward civil defense, the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency was established on May 5, 1972 replacing the old office of Civil Defense.¹ The emphasis of the new federal office has been assisting state and local governments to achieve total disaster preparedness rather than preparing only for nuclear disasters.

This policy is enunciated by Connecticut's State Civil Preparedness director.

Though this policy is not entirely in keeping with the federal viewpoint, which advocates a nuclear disaster plan, it has had the effect of giving regional and local Civil Preparedness programs more relevance in the everyday life of the Region.

Civil Preparedness has been geared to cover a whole range of emergency situations including threats from hurricanes, tornadoes, water pollution, flooding, fires, nuclear disasters, airline crashes, tidal waves, air pollution, and most recently, energy shortages. All of these disasters (with the

¹ Department of Defense, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Introduction to Civil Preparedness, September, 1972, p. 2.

² Information was obtained from H. Raymond Bjoerstad, Director of the Connecticut Civil Preparedness Office in October, 1974.

exception of nuclear disasters) occur with varying degrees of frequency in different areas of the state. However, within the Central Naugatuck

Valley Planning Region the primary dangers have been associated with tor-

nadoes, floods, hurricanes, ice storms, fires, and water pollution. These natural and man-made disasters do not necessarily occur every year. How-

ever, as indicated in Tables XV-A-3 and XV-A-4 in the past tornadoes, hurricanes, floods and ice storms have occurred with enough regularity throughout the Region to constitute a permanent threat to all of the 13 municipalities. Furthermore, one civil preparedness director felt that

certain disasters such as those resulting from tornadoes may be more frequent in the future as the Region becomes more populated and developed.

Presumably, many victimless tornadoes which presently go unreported or are unsighted may become a serious hazard in the future as the Region's subur-

ban municipalities become more developed. Though disasters within the Region have often been confined to the local level, such as when a local

water supply is polluted, many of the threats are Regional in scope. The

following is a list of the major and minor disasters that have struck the

Region over the past 36 years:²

1. The 1938 hurricane

2. The 1955 Naugatuck River floods

3. The 1962 tornado that struck Waterbury and Watertown

4. The blackout of November, 1965

5. Annual floods in Southbury since 1970

6. Flooding of the Bunker Hill section of Waterbury in 1973

7. Flooding in Middlebury in 1973

8. The December, 1973 ice storm

9. Three tornadoes in Watertown between 1973 and 1974

²Information was obtained from H. Raymond Sjostedt, Director of the Connecticut Civil Preparedness Office in October, 1974.

10. The 1973 breakdown of the Naugatuck public water pipeline

11. Pollution of a drinking water reservoir in Wolcott in 1974.

Though this list is not complete, it indicates the wide range of emergency problems that local and State Civil Preparedness directors are forced to handle. As a rule, the State does not step into a disaster situation unless the disaster is beyond the municipality's ability to handle the problem. According to the former State Director of Civil Preparedness, H. Raymond Sjostedt, local Civil Preparedness Directors are asked to contact the Coordinator for their region in the event they need assistance.³ If the State Director approves the request for assistance then the Coordinator for the region can deploy the manpower and resources of the other towns to assist in the emergency. In the event that a local Civil Preparedness Director makes his own arrangements with an adjoining municipality for immediate assistance in an emergency situation, this municipality will be liable for the expenses incurred by the second municipality while assisting in the emergency. However, if the State has approved the need for assistance, the entire financial burden is placed with the State Office of Civil Preparedness. This situation has strengthened the role of the State in Civil Preparedness emergency situations and weakened the direct process of communication between local municipalities within the Region. Part of the reason that the State has played a commanding role in Regional and local Civil Preparedness emergency situations is a lack of local planning for natural and man-made disasters. The indifference of most of the Region's municipalities toward Civil Preparedness issues has resulted in (1) the appointment of Civil Preparedness Directors who may have little motivation to properly plan for disasters, (2) marginal or nonexistent budgetary outlays for local Civil Preparedness programs and (3) general indifference toward creating or revising local Civil Preparedness disaster plans.

³Ibid.

Memo from H. Raymond Sjostedt, October 22, 1974.

2. DISASTER PLANNING

Presently, four out of the thirteen towns in the Region have outdated disaster plans.⁴ However, by 1975, eight of the Region's municipalities will be without an up-to-date disaster plan unless they take immediate steps to revise their old plans. Presently, the towns of Cheshire, Naugatuck, Wolcott, Watertown and Woodbury are in the process of updating their disaster plans and expect to have them completed by 1975. However, Beacon Falls, Middlebury and Prospect have not yet taken steps to revise their plans. In addition, two towns, Bethlehem and Thomaston, which were without disaster plans prior to January of 1975, have recently developed and completed municipal disaster plans for the first time (See Table XV-A-5).

The State has recommended that each municipality revise its plan every three years to ensure that any changes in the number and types of resources and manpower of all organizations and municipal departments that normally co-operate in an emergency have been accounted for within the disaster plan. A revised plan not only ensures that the local Civil Preparedness Director knows who to turn to when looking for specific types of resources at the time of an emergency, it also establishes the proper lines of authority and accountability in an emergency situation. The State Civil Preparedness Office has stated that it is difficult for the state or federal government to assist a local municipality if that municipality does not have a Civil Preparedness plan.

3. DISASTER RESOURCES

A second problem faced by local Civil Preparedness Directors is a lack of cooperation and political support from elected officials. Even though Civil Preparedness Directors are appointed by the chief elected official of each town, based on interviews with the Region's Civil Preparedness Directors, most of the Region's Directors are unable to convince local

⁴ Memo from H. Raymond Sjostedt, October 22, 1974.

officials of the importance of Civil Preparedness. As a result local Civil Preparedness Directors in the Region are frequently without sufficient funds to purchase any emergency or disaster related equipment. Typically, total non-salary expenditures for Civil Preparedness in the Region's municipalities are slightly over \$1,600 annually⁵ (see Table XV-A-5) and of this total most of the money is expended on telephone bills, utilities, gasoline, and maintenance of equipment. As a result many municipalities possess limited resources to cope with a major disaster situation and have to rely on State approval in a disaster to obtain the immediate assistance of adjoining towns.

In order to alleviate the weaknesses of local Civil Preparedness programs the State has urged local municipalities to develop their resources by taking advantage of the Federal Surplus Property Program. The Federal Government's Surplus Property Program offers local Civil Preparedness programs vast savings on all types of equipment and furniture that may be needed by a municipality.⁶ For the cost of transporting the equipment, a Civil Preparedness Director can obtain any equipment the U.S. Army discards. The benefits of this program, in terms of the new vehicles or office equipment that a municipality obtains, invariably pay for the cost of supporting a Civil Preparedness program.⁷ As an example, in the City of Waterbury, the Civil Preparedness Director recently purchased over \$380,000 worth of surplus equipment for slightly more than \$7,000.⁸ Though other municipalities with smaller budgets are also capable of purchasing surplus equipment, prior to 1975 three of the 13 municipalities within the Region had not made themselves eligible for the surplus property program. Indeed, as of July 1975 Bethlehem and Prospect had still not prepared program papers.

⁵Town Annual Reports for 1974.

⁶Department of Defense, Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Introduction to Civil Preparedness, September, 1972, p. 13.

⁷Interview with Edward Duval, Director of Waterbury's Civil Preparedness Program, October, 1974.

⁸Ibid. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Standards for Local Civil Preparedness, December, 1972, p. 3.

The federal government requires that each municipality, in order to be eligible for surplus equipment, must prepare a program paper for their area stating their plans for local Civil Preparedness. To date, Thomaston, Bethlehem and Prospect have not written program papers for their areas. (See Table XV-A-5).

Though most of the municipalities in the Region have rather small budgets for Civil Preparedness, a publication of the federal government entitled Standards for Local Civil Preparedness, indicates that municipalities may engage in joint action programs with adjoining municipalities for the express purpose of increasing their overall budget.

"The joint action approach usually results in more progress for a given investment, particularly in the case of counties or municipalities of low population. Joint programs are often advantageous, even for cities and counties with a combined population of 100,000 or more. Joint action arrangements are voluntary, and each jurisdiction involved must agree to participate by appropriate legislative action."⁹

It is also stated that

"By pooling their funds, smaller counties and municipalities can often get improved emergency readiness at lower per capita cost."¹⁰

At present there are no municipalities within the Region which have entered into joint action programs though the Waterbury Civil Preparedness Director has indicated that such an action would be advantageous to Waterbury and the adjoining municipalities. The principal advantages of a joint action versus an individual jurisdiction approach to Civil Preparedness would be that more resources and manpower would be available to each town involved in a local or Regional disaster as a result of the economies of scale associated with a larger Civil Preparedness budget. Furthermore, state approval would not be needed in order to call upon the resources of the adjoining town.

⁹ Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Standards for Local Civil Preparedness, December, 1972, p. 3.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 5.

A third shortcoming of many of the Civil Preparedness programs in the Region is that many of the Civil Preparedness Directors are not giving sufficient attention to their jobs. Often local Civil Preparedness Directors are municipal employees who are hired on a part-time basis to cover Civil Preparedness within the municipality. In the Region as a whole there is only one paid full-time Civil Preparedness Director (located in Waterbury) and only three paid part-time Directors. The remaining 9 municipalities have obtained the services of volunteer directors or utilized the skills and abilities of directors of normal emergency services, like police or fire. For example, in Middlebury, the local fire chief serves as the Director of Civil Preparedness while in Waterbury the Civil Preparedness Director is also responsible for OSHA.¹¹ These divided commitments of local Civil Preparedness Directors may not only limit the time they devote to Civil Preparedness matters, but may also limit their administrative abilities in the event of a disaster. A fire chief who is also acting as a Civil Preparedness Director may find himself unable to perform either job properly in the event of a large natural disaster involving fire.

Though it is certainly not advisable to hire a full-time Civil Preparedness Director in the smaller municipalities of the Region, many of these municipalities do need the full-time services of a Civil Preparedness Director for a brief period of time in order to develop a local disaster plan. Once each municipality has established its disaster plan and has delegated responsibilities to each municipal department in the event of a disaster, the post of Civil Preparedness Director could easily be handled by a volunteer or a municipal official in charge of another non-emergency department. Presently six of the Region's municipalities have appointed Civil Preparedness Directors who are also serving as the Energy Coordinators

¹¹Occupational Safety Health Act.

for their municipality. This doubling up of responsibilities is preferable to using police, fire or chief elected officials as Civil Preparedness Directors since in a major disaster there would be less conflict between the duties of a Civil Preparedness Director and those of an Energy Coordinator than between the Civil Preparedness Director and the police or fire chief.

Another reason that many of the municipalities have overlooked Civil Preparedness planning is because they have never been affected by a natural or man-made disaster. In the future, as the population of the Region's municipalities grows, reported natural disasters can be expected to occur more frequently. For this reason alone it is essential that each municipality anticipate the growing dangers affecting their town as they grow in population. At present, Civil Preparedness planning within each municipality is based on the hazard they expect. Those towns which have never suffered a disaster tend to believe their town is not likely to be affected while those towns that have experienced one form of disaster or another have detailed and thorough disaster plans. Waterbury, having suffered many natural and man-made disasters, has a very explicit plan which delegates responsibility to all the municipal departments while Prospect not having experienced any major disasters is without an up-to-date disaster plan.

In part the old school of thought which advocated nuclear disaster preparedness limited the role of Civil Preparedness planning by making it a "doomsday" philosophy. This "doomsday" approach still lingers on in many of Connecticut's smaller municipalities and has often made local officials indifferent to the need for natural disaster oriented Civil Preparedness programs.

5. REGIONAL RESOURCE LISTING

One of the most important elements of a Civil Preparedness plan is often its resource listing. In the time of an emergency, it may be essential to

know exactly what is available within the town and immediate or adjoining communities. Though a listing of resources that may be needed in a disaster situation is invaluable, the State does not require that such a listing be included in the Local Civil Preparedness Plan. This appears to be one of the greatest deficiencies of State regulations. Presently much of the information concerning local or Regional resources that may be needed in an emergency has not been catalogued or circulated among the thirteen municipalities. One notable exception is an inventory recently being prepared by Emergency Medical Services of the Region's emergency medical resources and equipment.

A compilation of the Region's emergency related resources would offer Civil Preparedness Directors a greater range of choice in a disaster as well as promote the process of communication and cooperation among municipalities. Traditionally one of the most severe problems for Civil Preparedness programs within the Region is the lack of cooperation among towns. Many towns are reluctant to accept any form of assistance in their Civil Preparedness program even when they are in need of assistance. This provincial orientation has limited the success of the Civil Preparedness planning process within the Region.

A second essential element of a Civil Preparedness program is a warning system that reaches all of the population potentially endangered before the disaster actually occurs. According to Standards for Local Civil Preparedness, the federal government recommends that each community own the following facilities and equipment in order to be fully qualified to handle a disaster:

"a community shall (1) be served by a Warning Point manned 24 hours per day in a government facility (e.g., sheriff's office), where warning is received from the National Warning System (NAWAS), either directly or indirectly, and is immediately acted upon (e.g., sirens are sounded in the jurisdiction), or have sirens equipped with DIDS activators; and (2) have 85 percent or greater outdoor warning

coverage for its urban population.¹²

In the Central Naugatuck Valley Region at present, only the City of Waterbury comes near to fully meeting the federal standards for warning systems. Waterbury is able to reach 78 percent of its population by sirens, but is forced to rely on the news media to make sure everyone else is informed.¹³ In the other municipalities of the Region, warning systems are often less effective and may very well be more confusing. Though the federal standards for Civil Preparedness suggest the use of police and fire sirens in a disaster situation, these signals are easily confused with the normal use of these warning devices. As a result, most of the municipalities within the Region cannot be fully certain that their residents will understand disaster warning signals at the time of an emergency. The federal government pays 50 percent of the cost of warning systems used for Civil Preparedness purposes but few of the Region's municipalities have actually taken advantage of this federal program.

6. REGIONAL SHELTER SPACE

The third tangible component of emergency readiness is the provision of shelter space for disaster and post-disaster periods. Shelter space may include a variety of building types and levels of protection. The State Civil Preparedness office provides a listing of licensed public shelters in the Region, but the listing is a small percentage of the total space available within the Region. Licensed public shelters are only those buildings which have agreed to provide shelter in the event of a disaster. Not included in the State listing of licensed shelters are such shelters as the basements of apartment buildings or private homes and all other buildings which have not applied for Civil Preparedness licensing. Licensed

¹² Defense Civil Preparedness Agency, Standards for Local Civil Preparedness, December, 1972, p. 14.

¹³ Interview with Edward Duval, Director of Waterbury's Civil Preparedness Program, October, 1974.

public shelters generally include post offices, town halls, churches, schools and factories. Once again, Waterbury along with Middlebury is the only municipality which is fully equipped with enough licensed shelters to house their entire population in the event of a disaster. (See Table XV-A-1). Waterbury with 145,000 licensed shelter spaces can comfortably house its 111,000 residents and perhaps may even be able to accommodate a goodly portion of the entire population of the Region (239,900) in the event of a disaster.¹⁴ Though the small towns do not have extensive licensed shelter space, the Director of Waterbury's Civil Preparedness Agency stated that the priorities for the allocation of shelter space within the Civil Preparedness Regions are not put on the small towns. However, a Regional Civil Preparedness shelter plan being prepared by the State is emphasizing a Regional perspective on the allocation of shelter space. A listing of the number of shelter spaces in each municipality is provided in Table XV-A-1. These shelter spaces only include those shelters licensed by the federal government. However, the actual number of licensed shelter spaces in the Region may be significantly less than the number that are presumably available. The reason for the over counting of shelter spaces within federally licensed shelters is due to the fact that buildings used for shelter purposes were measured for total square footage regardless of whether furniture or equipment was housed within the structure. As a result, on the day of a natural or nuclear disaster a municipality might have substantially less space than that listed by local Civil Preparedness plans unless such items could be easily removed. This would not be possible with many shelters that are presently used as warehouses, parking garages or hospitals because the equipment is too heavy or unwieldy to jettison rapidly.

Despite the unreliability of the data regarding the number of federally

¹⁴ State Office of Civil Preparedness, National Fallout Shelter Survey, All Facility listings as of October, 1971.

licensed shelter spaces, each municipality in the Region may very well have many more nonlicensed shelters available for use in a natural disaster situation. Natural disasters such as hurricanes and tornadoes require less protection than for an atomic bomb, thereby offering the towns more flexibility in sheltering their community. Though this State is developing a natural disaster orientation, it does not, as of yet, have a list of the actual number of shelter spaces available for non-military holocausts. Despite this shortcoming, most residents of the Region will find themselves fairly well protected in the event of a hurricane or tornado by using their own basements for shelter. According to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, 90 percent of all the dwelling units in the Region have basements.¹⁵ (See Table XV-A-2) Only Southbury, with 38 percent of its units lacking basements, is vulnerable in the event of a tornado or hurricane, in terms of basement shelters.

7. PUBLIC EDUCATION

A local Civil Preparedness plan may be the best in the world and it may have all the necessary shelters and warning systems, but if its citizenry are ununiformed about what to do in the event of a disaster, all plans will come to nought. A Report written by the Office of Emergency Preparedness, titled Disaster Preparedness, states:

"The most extensive and sophisticated warning systems in existence are of little use if citizens are not sufficiently aware of the meaning of the warning and the measures that must be taken to protect themselves. When years pass without a tornado threat to a particular community, or when repeated watches are issued without the appearance of a tornado or severe storm, the public tends to become complacent about warning procedures and safety precautions."¹⁶

It is rather difficult to educate the public effectively because most people

¹⁵1970 Census of Population and Housing, Waterbury Connecticut SMSA Census Tracts, Table H-2: Structural Equipment and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970.

¹⁶Office of Emergency Preparedness, Disaster Preparedness, January, 1972, p. 43.

feel -- and with good reason in most cases -- that they will never be caught in the midst of a natural disaster. Indeed it is important to stress the rarity of natural disasters for if an entire community were to live with the thought of an impending disaster constantly on their minds, life would be miserable and unbearable.

Though public education programs will inevitably be limited in effectiveness, local municipalities have an obligation to provide their citizenry with a minimum level of information concerning shelters and disaster warnings. In this regard the public school system within the Region is one of the best vehicles for disseminating civil preparedness information and educating the community. In addition, the news media including radio, television and local newspapers play an essential role in all disaster situations providing a coordinating link between local government leaders and the citizenry. Under the direction of a competent and enthusiastic Civil Preparedness Director, local municipalities could easily obtain more publicity for civil preparedness programs at no cost to their town.

However, the key to civil preparedness is not occasional publicity campaigns, but periodic tests of the local disaster plan. Indeed by engaging in periodic Emergency Operations Simulations Programs the town will also be involving many of its citizens in the actual civil preparedness process. Emergency Operations Simulations Programs are designed to simulate the conditions of an emergency situation so that local officials, heads of municipal departments and concerned citizens can learn what to do in the event a real disaster were to occur. Though the State Civil Preparedness Office is recommending that all municipalities perform a simulation test to ensure that a disaster situation will be dealt with properly, to date only four of the municipalities have undertaken an Emergency Operations Simulation Test in the last two years. (See Table XV-A-7).

Perhaps even worse is the fact that only seven of the Region's thirteen municipalities have ever tested their disaster plans. Most of those directors that have not tested their plans have felt that they have had adequate past experience in handling disasters. While experience is certainly the best educator for those concerned with civil preparedness, refresher courses in handling disasters may very well be needed periodically. In fact, according to Waterbury's Civil Preparedness Director, Edward Duval, each municipality should have an annual test of their disaster plan.

Another indication of the readiness of a town in handling a disaster is whether they have a emergency operations center from which to supervise the manpower and resources of the municipality during a disaster. As can be seen from Table XV-A-7, only ten of the Region's municipalities are equipped with an Emergency Operations Center. Of these ten centers only a few of them come close to meeting the federal standards for Emergency Operations centers.

However, the key to civil preparedness is not occasional publicity campaigns, but periodic tests of the local disaster plan. Indeed by engaging in periodic Emergency Operations Simulation Programs the town will also be involving many of its citizens in the actual civil preparedness process. Emergency Operations Simulation Programs are designed to simulate the conditions of an emergency situation so that local officials, heads of municipal departments and concerned citizens can learn what to do in the event a real disaster were to occur. Though the State Civil Preparedness Office is recommending that all municipalities perform a simulation test to ensure that a disaster situation will be dealt with properly, to date only four of the municipalities have undertaken an Emergency Operations Simulation Test in the last two years. (See Table XV-A-7).

TABLE XV-A-1: Licensed Shelter Spaces in the CNVR, by Municipality: 1971

Municipality	Total Estimated (1973) Population	Shelter Spaces ^a	Stocked Spaces	Percent Sheltered	Percent With Stocked Shelter
CNVR	233,100	197,796	90,669	84	38
Waterbury	111,800	145,480	62,041	130	60
Remainder of Region	121,300	52,316	28,628	43	23
Beacon Falls	3,800	81	81	2	2
Bethlehem	2,000	35	0	1	0
Cheshire	20,500	8,207	6,904	40	33
Middlebury	5,900	9,380	0	158	0
Naugatuck	24,100	12,598	11,482	52	47
Oxford	5,000	0	0	0	0
Prospect	6,600	175	0	2	0
Southbury	8,600	4,678	288	54	3
Thomaston	6,300	2,761	2,655	40	40
Watertown	19,200	14,669	6,178	76	30
Wolcott	13,100	1,460	889	11	6
Woodbury	6,200	416	151	10	2

^aShelter space in this survey refers to shelters with protection factors from 40 to 1000. These are the shelters which are recommended for use in the event of a nuclear fallout. Fallout shelters are given protection factor ratings ranging from 0 indicating that the shelter is not adequate for nuclear fallout to 100 which indicates that this is the best shelter in the event of nuclear fallout.

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Health, Weekly Health Bulletin, Vol. 55, No. 40 (October 1, 1973).
State Office of Civil Preparedness, National Fallout Shelter Survey, All Facility Listing as of October 25, 1971.

TABLE XV-A-2: Number of Dwelling Units with Basements in the CNVR,
by Municipality: 1970

Municipality	Total Dwelling Units	Total Dwelling Units with Basements	Percentage of Dwelling Units with Basements
CNVR	71,368	66,201	90
Waterbury	36,611	35,100	95
Remainder of Region	34,757	31,101	89
Beacon Falls	1,092	891	81
Bethlehem	625	539	86
Cheshire	5,474	5,110	93
Middlebury	1,710	1,629	95
Naugatuck	7,521	6,909	91
Oxford	1,380	1,256	91
Prospect	1,796	1,599	89
Southbury	2,266	1,410	62
Thomaston	1,948	1,821	93
Watertown	5,481	5,199	94
Wolcott	3,389	3,071	90
Woodbury	2,075	1,667	80

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Census Tracts, Waterbury, Connecticut SMSA, Table H-2: Structural Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970.

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Health, Weekly Health Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 40 (October 1, 1973).
State Office of Civil Preparedness, National Fallout Shelter Survey, All Facility Listing as of October 25, 1971.

TABLE XV-A-3: Frequency of Natural Disasters in Connecticut: 1955 to 1974
(As Reported to the National Weather Service)

Month	Tornadoes	Hurricanes	Ice Storms
January			
February			
March			
April	1		
May	3		
June	7	1 (1972)	
July	5		
August	13	2 (1955)	
September	3	1 (1960)	
October	1		
November			
December			2 (1972 & 1973)
TOTAL	32	4	2

SOURCE: The Bradley Field Weather Service, October 31, 1974.

SOURCE: Flood Plain Information, Department of the Army, New England Division Corps of Engineers, Waltham, Mass. June, 1973, pp. 21-22.

TABLE XV-A-4: The History of Flooding on the Naugatuck River: 1801-1974

Month	Year
March	1801
February	1850
September	1850
November	1853
February	1854
April	1854
February	1857
October	1869
October	1874
December	1878
December	1888
December	1891
February	1896
March	1897
February	1900
April	1924
November	1927
March	1936
September	1938
December	1948
August	1955
October	1955

SOURCE: Flood Plain Information, Department of the Army, New England Division Corps of Engineers, Waltham, Mass. June, 1973, pp.21-22.

TABLE XV-A-5: The State of Civil Preparedness Plans* and Program Papers in the Region

Municipality	Year Civil Preparedness Plan Was Written	Municipalities with Program Papers for Fiscal Year 1975
Beacon Falls	1961	yes
Bethlehem	1975	no
Cheshire	1972	yes
Middlebury	1953	yes
Naugatuck	1972	yes
Oxford	1974	yes
Prospect	1962	no
Southbury	1971	yes
Thomaston	1975	yes
Waterbury	1973	yes
Watertown	1972	yes
Wolcott	1975	yes
Woodbury	1961	yes
Total Plans 13		Total Program Papers 11

SOURCE: The State Office of Civil Preparedness, October, 1974.

*Since civil preparedness plans are constantly being updated to include month to month changes made in the resources or responsibilities of each department of municipal government, these plans are all subject to change.

TABLE XV-A-6: Expenditures for Civil Defense in Each CNVR Municipality:
1973-74

Municipality	Appropriations	Expenditures	Salaries
Beacon Falls	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,506	\$ 0
Bethlehem	50	0	0
Cheshire	3,106	3,106	0
Middlebury	2,000	1,891*	0
Naugatuck	12,535	9,516	2,100
Oxford	581	525	0
Prospect	600	89*	0
Southbury	2,080	2,090	0
Thomaston	1,000	996	0
Waterbury	24,413	24,360	16,773
Watertown	6,888	6,866	2,600
Wolcott	3,900	not available	2,000
Woodbury	1,270	953	0
CNVR	\$ 59,923	\$ 52,898	\$ 25,573

Average Expenditures minus salaries for the Region, excluding Waterbury:
\$1,640 per municipality

*For the fiscal year ending June, 1973

SOURCE: The Annual Reports for each municipality for the fiscal year 1973 to 1974 except for Prospect and Middlebury (1972 to 1973).

TABLE XV-A-7: The State of Civil Preparedness Emergency Operations Centers and Simulation Tests in the Region

Municipality	Year of Most Recent Emergency Operations Simulation Test	Municipalities with Emergency Operations Centers and their Location	
Beacon Falls	no test	yes	Town Hall
Bethlehem	no test	yes	Fire Department
Cheshire	1972	yes	Police Department
Middlebury	no test	no	will be located in police and fire complex
Naugatuck	1963 (approx.)	yes	Hillside School
Oxford	no test	yes	Communication Officer basement
Prospect	1973	no	Town Garage when it is built
Southbury	no test	yes	Town Hall
Thomaston	no test	yes	Town Hall
Waterbury	1974	yes	Police Department
Watertown	1972	no	formerly in Police Department
Wolcott	1967	yes	Police Department Center
Woodbury	no test	yes	One center in Fire Department, another in Town Office
Total Simulation Tests conducted since 1970		4	Total Emergency Operations Centers 10

SOURCE: Directors of Civil Preparedness in each Municipality, December, 1974.

GOAL: To maximize survival of people, resources and preservation of property in the Region in the event of natural, man-made or nuclear disasters.

OBJECTIVE I: To improve each Central Naugatuck Valley municipality's ability to handle and plan for a natural or man-made disaster within its area.

Policy I.1: Revision or completion of Civil Preparedness plans should be undertaken at the earliest date possible.

I.2: A thorough catalogue of emergency related resources should be compiled by each town and disseminated to all the towns in the Central Naugatuck Valley Region.

I.3: Each town should periodically undertake an Emergency Operations Simulations Program to test its plan.

OBJECTIVE II: To provide each municipality with the necessary resources to handle any form of natural or man-made disaster that may occur within its boundaries.

Policy II.1: Each municipality should have Program Papers for Civil Preparedness so that they may be eligible for the Federal Surplus and Excess Property Program.

II.2: Mutual Aid agreements should be established between all adjoining municipalities within the Region and resource listings of adjoining towns should be made available to each municipality.

OBJECTIVE III: To provide each town with a listing of the actual number of shelter spaces available for use in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.

Policy III.1: An updated survey of all public structures should be undertaken to assess the amount of available shelter space for natural and nuclear disasters.

Policy III.2: Licensed Federal nuclear fall-out shelters should be surveyed to determine the amount of shelter space that is typically available on the day of a disaster.

OBJECTIVE IV: To ensure that all citizens of the Region are familiar with Civil Preparedness Warning signals and understand what to do in the event of a disaster.

Policy IV.1: Public education for Civil Preparedness might originate from the local schools or civic and religious groups in each municipality.

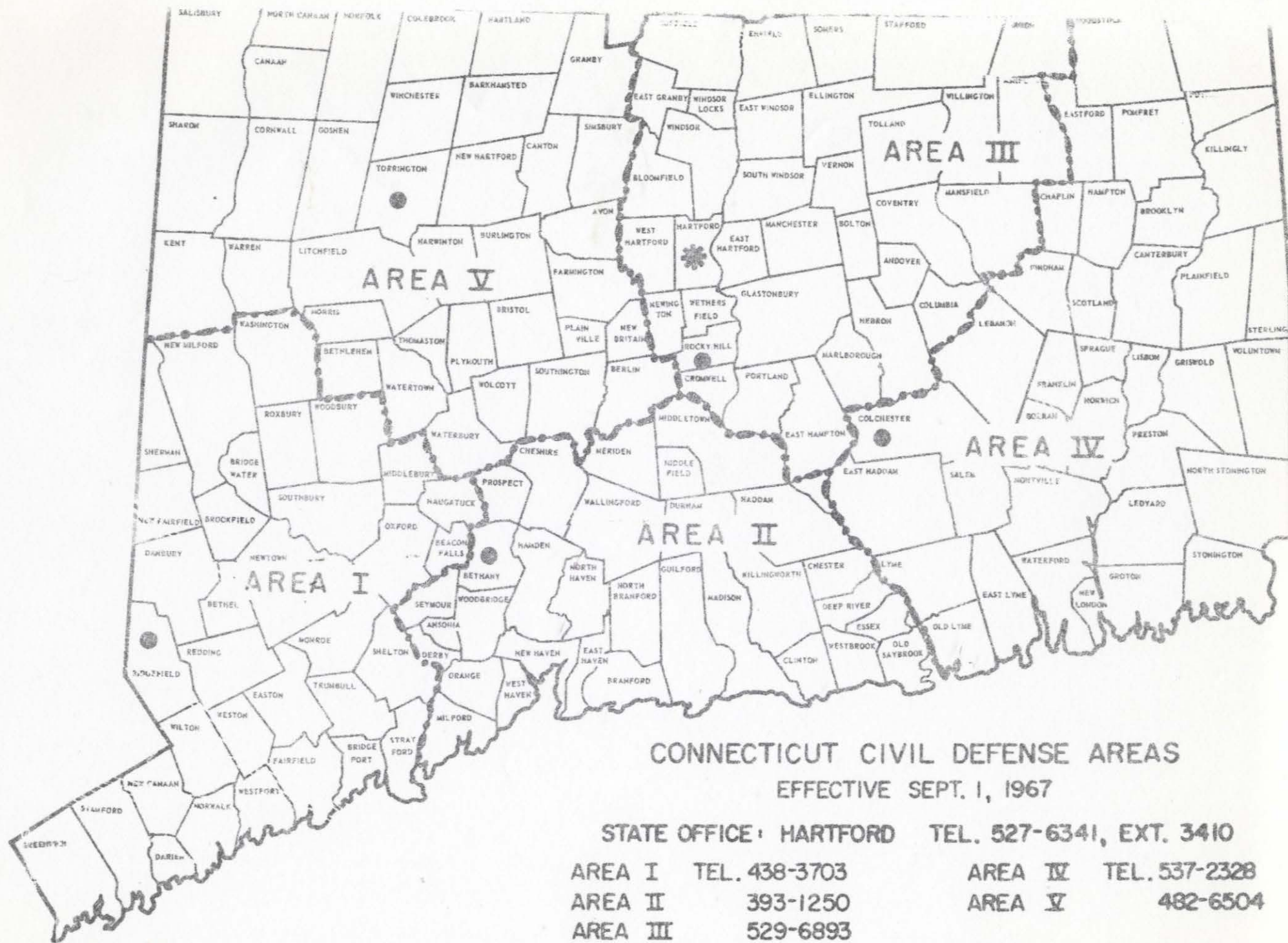
IV.2: Periodic tests and disaster warning alerts should be practiced within each municipality to ensure that all citizens are familiar with the warning signals.

IV.3: Each municipality should work to attain special Civil Preparedness Warning systems to ensure that local residents are not confused by the warnings.

OBJECTIVE V: To encourage cooperation in Civil Preparedness Disasters among all the municipalities in the Region.

Policy V.1: Establish joint action programs within the Region in those municipalities that cannot afford to provide adequate civil preparedness programs or plans.

V.2: Encourage Emergency Operations Simulation Programs among municipalities in conjunction with cooperation in ongoing civil preparedness planning processes in the Region.



<u>TOWNS</u>	<u>DIRECTOR, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER</u>
Beacon Falls	Beacon Falls Civil Defense Joseph A. Daddonna Local Director of CD 41 Rice Lane Beacon Falls, CT 06403 729-0394
Bethlehem	Bethlehem Civil Defense Marjorie Bennett Local Director of CD East Street Bethlehem, CT 06751 266-7738
Cheshire	Cheshire Civil Defense Edward H. Yocher Local Director of CD 772 Rustic Lane Cheshire, CT 06410 272-4042
Middlebury	Middlebury Civil Defense Edward St. John Local Director of CD Bronson Drive Middlebury, CT 06762 758-2421 - Fire House
Naugatuck	Naugatuck Civil Defense James Montanari Local Director of CD 79 Pleasant Avenue Naugatuck, CT 06770 729-8291 - Office 729-3021 - Home
Oxford	Oxford Civil Defense Levi J. Chiasson Local Director of CD 357 Chestnut Tree Hill Road Oxford, CT 06483 888-6858
Prospect	Prospect Civil Defense Bruce Woundy Local Director of CD 22 Woodcrest Drive Prospect, CT 06712 771-2260 - Office 758-6470 - Home

TOWNSDIRECTOR, ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER

Southbury

Southbury Civil Defense
Col. A.N. Slocum, Jr.
Local Director of CD
P.O. Box 427
Southbury, CT 06488
264-5189, or
264-6933

Thomaston

Thomaston Civil Defense
Peter C. Kane
Local Director of CD
39 Woodruff Avenue
Thomaston, CT 06787
283-4421 - Town Hall

Waterbury

Waterbury Civil Preparedness
Edward W. Duval
Local Director
Chase Municipal Building
236 Grand Street
Waterbury, CT 06702
756-9494 - Office
757-6787 - Home

Watertown

Watertown Civil Defense
Local Director of CD
James Everitt
Everitt Lane
Oakville, CT 06779

Wolcott

Wolcott Civil Defense
Robert Albert
Local Director of CD
225 Nichols Road
Wolcott, CT 06716
723-3444 - Office
879-0416 - Home

Woodbury

Woodbury Civil Defense
Richard W. Hayward
Local Director of CD
Box 1766, Aetna Life & Casualty
Waterbury, CT 06720
263-2726

<u>AREA</u>	<u>Regional Coordinators, Address, Phone Numbers</u>
Area I	Henry Racki S.P. Barracks Ridgefield, CT 06877 438-3703
Area II	Edward J. Gilhuly S.P. Barracks Bethany, CT 06525 393-1250
Area III	Dwight W. Pratt Veterans' Home & Hospital Rocky Hill, CT 06067 529-6893
Area IV	Silvio Zanni S.P. Barracks Colchester, CT 06415 537-2328
Area V	Hayden A. Nichols 185 South Main Street Torrington, CT 06790 482-6504

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CENTRAL NAUGATUCK VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

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TREASURER:

Robert L. Bean, Middlebury

VICE CHAIRMAN:

Sherwood L. Rowland, Waterbury

SECRETARY:

Louis T. Alexander, Watertown

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Benjamin Robin

BETHLEHEM

Victor Allan
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THOMASTON

Walter Kloss

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